

---

12.a. Prescribed drugs. (continued)

2. A prescribed drug must be dispensed in the quantity specified on the prescription unless the pharmacy is using unit dose dispensing, the specified quantity is not available in the pharmacy when the prescription is dispensed, or the specified quantity exceeds a 34-day supply.
3. The dispensed quantity of a prescribed drug must not exceed a 34-day supply, unless authorized by the Department. Refill prescriptions for a 90-day supply of maintenance drugs in specific therapeutic classes identified by the Department may be dispensed without prior authorization. Contraceptive drugs may be dispensed in quantities not exceeding a three-month up to a 12-month supply ~~do not require~~ without prior authorization.

Retrospective billing is a billing practice in which the pharmacy bills only for the quantity of medication actually used by the recipient during the retrospective billing cycle established by the pharmacy. A retrospective billing cycle must be between 30 and 34 days in length.

4. An initial or refill prescription for a maintenance drug shall be dispensed in not less than a 30-day supply unless the pharmacy is using unit dose dispensing, or is billing retrospectively for a quantity dispensed to a resident in a long-term care facility via unit dose or an automated dispensing system. No additional professional dispensing fee shall be paid until that quantity is used by the recipient. The pharmacy dispensing drugs to a resident in a long-term care facility must credit the state for the actual acquisition cost of all unused drugs that are eligible for reuse if the pharmacy is not using a retrospective billing process.
5. Except as provided in item (6), coverage of the professional dispensing fee for a particular pharmacy or dispensing physician for a drug for a recipient is limited to one professional dispensing fee per 30- to 34-day supply, or 90 day supply as described in #3.
6. More than one professional dispensing fee per calendar month for a maintenance drug for a recipient is allowed if:
  - a) the record kept by the pharmacist or dispensing physician documents that there is a significant chance of overdose by the recipient if a larger quantity of drug is dispensed, and if the pharmacist or dispensing physician writes a statement of this reason on the prescription; or
  - b) the drug is clozapine.

---

12.a. Prescribed drugs. (continued)

2. A prescribed drug must be dispensed in the quantity specified on the prescription unless the pharmacy is using unit dose dispensing, the specified quantity is not available in the pharmacy when the prescription is dispensed, or the specified quantity exceeds a 34-day supply.
3. The dispensed quantity of a prescribed drug must not exceed a 34-day supply, unless authorized by the Department. Refill prescriptions for a 90-day supply of maintenance drugs in specific therapeutic classes identified by the Department may be dispensed without prior authorization. Contraceptive drugs may be dispensed in quantities not exceeding a three-month up to a 12-month supply ~~do not require without~~ prior authorization.

Retrospective billing is a billing practice in which the pharmacy bills only for the quantity of medication actually used by the recipient during the retrospective billing cycle established by the pharmacy. A retrospective billing cycle must be between 30 and 34 days in length.

4. An initial or refill prescription for a maintenance drug shall be dispensed in not less than a 30-day supply unless the pharmacy is using unit dose dispensing, or is billing retrospectively for a quantity dispensed to a resident in a long-term care facility via unit dose or an automated dispensing system. No additional professional dispensing fee shall be paid until that quantity is used by the recipient. The pharmacy dispensing drugs to a resident in a long-term care facility must credit the state for the actual acquisition cost of all unused drugs that are eligible for reuse if the pharmacy is not using a retrospective billing process.
5. Except as provided in item (6), coverage of the professional dispensing fee for a particular pharmacy or dispensing physician for a drug for a recipient is limited to one professional dispensing fee per 30 to 34-day supply, or 90 day supply as described in #3.
6. More than one professional dispensing fee per calendar month for a maintenance drug for a recipient is allowed if:
  - a) the record kept by the pharmacist or dispensing physician documents that there is a significant chance of overdose by the recipient if a larger quantity of drug is dispensed, and if the pharmacist or dispensing physician writes a statement of this reason on the prescription; or
  - b) the drug is clozapine.